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abandoned shores, bars, barriers, etc. The departure of the shore line from horizontality is used for the determination of the amount and direction of tilting.

Reference is made to the prophecy of Gilbert as to the future reversal of the drainage of the St. Lawrence basin but a modification is offered, based upon a study of the hinge lines crossing Lake St. Clair, and upon the fact that no submergence has been noted near Chicago. The author believes that there are no processes now in operation which tend to reverse the St. Lawrence drainage and so bring about the predicted future discharge through the former Chicago outlet.

The hinge lines of tilting have migrated northeastward following glacial retreat, so that the present southernmost line lies north of the Port Huron isobase.

The pamphlet concerning Michigan earthquakes is largely historical.

E. A. S.

Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Vol. II, January-June, 1912. Washington, D.C.

The separate numbers contain advance notices and brief summaries of articles to appear in various scientific periodicals. These are of marked clearness and value because they are, for the most part, prepared by the authors themselves. Occasional complete papers are contributed, notably those by Nutting on the ether, and by Brooks on applied geology. The proceedings of the local scientific societies are also reported and the journal affords a good medium of thought-exchange for the large number of progressive scientists that are centered in the capitol city.

E. A. S.

Triassic Fishes of Connecticut. By CHARLES R. EASTMAN. Bull. 18. State Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey. Pp. 75; pl. 11; figs. 8.

Paleontology should be regarded as an extension of human history and one of its great contributions is the expansion of the principles that seem to govern organic and social evolution.

The view that Triassic deposits of eastern America were formed in tidal estuaries that were brackish or nearly fresh is replaced by the conception that they include torrential fans from neighboring mountains, fluvial and lacustrine deposits on the lowlands, and probably some

estuarine sediments. Accumulations of wind-blown material no doubt took place on the land. Judgment based on paleobotanical evidence has previously correlated the Triassic system with the European Keuper, but the occurrence of *Ptycholepis Marshi* (Newberry) in accompaniment with *Semionotus*, *Catopterus*, and the Crossopterygian genus *Diplurus* has led to the assignment of the Newark to a horizon that corresponds in a general way to the interval between the Muschelkalk and the Lower Keuper of European marine Trias. The author has discussed the significance of the fauna but has not recognized the generally accepted classification of the geological time-scale.

E. A. S.

Geology and Ore Deposits of the Index Mining District. By CHARLES E. WEAVER. Bull. 7, Wash. State Geol. Survey. Pp. 93; pls. 7.

A brief discussion of the physical history of the region is given with the general geology. The oldest rocks are provisionally assigned to the Carboniferous, but, like most of the older rocks of the region, they are highly metamorphosed. Much of the geological record is obscure. Some good mine maps add to the clearness of the report.

E. A. S.

Geology and Ore Deposits of the Meyers Mining District, and Geology and Ore Deposits of the Oroville-Nighthawk Mining District. By JOSEPH B. UMPLEBY. Bull. 5, Wash. State Geol. Survey. Pp. 107; figs. 5; pls. 3.

A reconnaissance report on the general geology and ore deposits of these areas; brief description of the various mining properties are included; unfortunately no index map accompanies the bulletin.

E. A. S.